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جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Junblatt supporters demonstrate

AMMAN, March 21 (R). — Followers of assassinated leftist leader Kamal Junblatt today staged peaceful demonstrations in Beirut pledging their continued support for his ideas. They also chanted slogans against two principal conservative leaders, Phalangist Party Pierre Gemayel and National Liberal leader Camille Chamoun. The demonstrations, supervised by Lebanese police and Sudanese troops of the Arab League force, began after the dead leader's son received news here. The Lebanese cabinet tonight decided to the case of Mr. Junblatt's assassination to the country's highest legal body -- the Judicial Council. The move reflects the importance which the state is attaching to the case.

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India's Janata Party inflicts crushing defeat on Congress

DELHI, March 22 (R). — Opposition Janata Party allies today won an absolute majority in India's general election, inflicting a humiliating defeat on the Congress Party. The Janata Party, led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, won 272 seats out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament.

The Janata Party's victory was a surprise to many observers, who had expected the Congress Party to win a second term. The Janata Party's victory was a result of its strong performance in the northern states, where it had a long-standing base of support.

Pakistan opposition rns down Bhutto's invitation to dialogue

ISLAMABAD, March 21 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today rejected a proposal for a meeting of the alliance high command convened by its President Maulana Kufi Muhammad to consider Mr. Bhutto's latest invitation to a dialogue.

But they were adamant there was no likelihood that the meeting, postponed from tonight until tomorrow, would agree to talks with Mr. Bhutto.

Observers said the detention of the four leaders last week had apparently hardened their resolve against any compromise. But Mr. Bhutto showed that not all the PNA leaders saw eye-to-eye when he criticised Asghar Khan for adopting a stance without consulting the other members of the high command.

Following leftist wins

Discard considers cabinet reshuffle

MARCH 21, (R). — The government by the in France's municipal forced President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today to an immediate change of cabinet, including a reshuffle.

Callaghan looks for allies to survive no confidence vote

LONDON, March 21 (R). — British Prime Minister James Callaghan, facing the likely fall of his Labour government in a parliamentary vote this week, cast about desperately today for allies from small opposition groups which now hold the balance of power.

Operating from behind a battery of telephones in his own room in parliament, Mr. Callaghan engaged in a flurry of behind-the-scenes talks with politicians who might save his government in return for concessions. The premier declared at a private party meeting in the Commons today that Labour's conscience would not be sacrificed in any discussions with potential allies, informed sources said.

With 96 more results to come, the Janata Party could capture an absolute majority on its own, and the opposition group as a whole could get a two-thirds majority.

Most of the results still to come are for seats in northern India, where the trend favours the opposition.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, personally humiliated in the general elections which shattered her ruling Congress Party, has delayed a decision to resign as Indian prime minister today, her chief spokesman reported.

The 59-year-old prime minister, who held office for 11 years, was described as "cool, calm and composed" as she surveyed the wreckage of her plans to stay in power.

The letter will have to be delivered to acting president Bappa Danappa Jatti, who earlier today removed the controversial state of emergency imposed by Mrs. Gandhi 21 months ago.

The Janata Party and its principal election ally -- the Congress Party -- will function as a single parliamentary group, Janata Secretary General Surendra Mohan told a crowded press conference here.

Mr. Mohan promised that the Janata Party would restore civil liberties, democratic rights and full press freedom soon after forming a government.

Mrs. Gandhi, in one of her last official acts as prime minister, ordered a halt to the widely unpopular state of internal emergency which cost her party the election.

Mrs. Gandhi's decision set thousands of people free from India's prisons.

The Janata Party announced meanwhile that it would institute a code of personal and public conduct for members of parliament which would exclude all ostentatious living and expenditure.

Leaders of the Janata Party and CDF have shown reluctance to discuss who will lead the country when they come to power.

Former Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram, who became the opposition's trump card when he resigned from the cabinet and formed the CDF six weeks before the elections, said efforts would be made to avoid a contest.

The 68-year-old leader of India's 80 million untouchables is regarded as Mr. Desai's main rival for the leadership. He appealed today for respect and consideration to be shown to Mrs. Gandhi, following defeat in her own constituency of Rae Bareilly.

Mrs. Gandhi lost by more than 55,000 votes to her long-time opponent Raj Narain, a veteran socialist leader she had jailed for 20 months under the internal emergency.

Some of India's most powerful political figures under the emergency were defeated along with Mrs. Gandhi. They include her son Sanjay Gandhi, 30, Defence Minister Bansi Lal and Information Minister Vidya Charan Shukla.

The defeat of six government ministers in local contests aroused strong speculation about a reshuffle of Prime Minister Raymond Barre's cabinet, whose cohesion was in any case strained by M. Chirac's victory in Paris.

The council which ended its meetings in Cairo last night, adopted by an overwhelming majority a 15-point programme calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The programme, a compromise between moderate and hard-line positions, reflected a distinct hardening of the Palestinian stand on international peace efforts, delegates said.

However, the Palestinian leadership left the door ajar to Middle East peace negotiations -- on stringent conditions laid down by the Palestinians themselves.

The programme, which said the PLO had the right to attend all international conferences on the Middle East, for the first time spelled out the conditions under which it would sit down at the negotiating table.

The programme firmly ruled out Palestinian attendance at a reconvened Geneva conference under present terms of reference -- U.N. Security Council resolution 242 which defined the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem.

The final point of the policy programme said the PLO would take part in peace talks on the basis of a 1974 U.N. General Assembly resolution reaffirming the Palestinians' right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty.

The programme implied that there would be no Palestinian recognition of Israel and no peace with it even after establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In Washington, the State Department said today that decisions by the council at its recent meeting failed to show any shift on the key question of Israel's right to exist.



His Majesty King Hussein and his sons, Prince Abdullah and Prince Faisal, pay their respects at the tomb of the late Queen Ayla Monday on the 40th day since her death. The tomb was also visited by Prince Hassan; Prince Nayef; the Queen's father, Mr. Bahaudin Toukan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; and high ranking state, army and security officials and officers. They also visited the tombs of Dr. Mohammad Al Bashir, Lt.-Col. Muhammad Alkhas and Lt.-Col. Badreddin Zaza.

Arafat expounds in interview PNC gives leaders mandate to negotiate setting up Palestinian state

PARIS, March 21 (R). — Palestinian command leader Yasser Arafat said today Palestinians are ready to set up a state "on any part of our soil freed from occupation."

He made his comment in an interview with the independent daily Le Monde at the conclusion in Cairo of the Palestinian National Council meeting, whose decisions he denied were hardline.

He said: "There is no Palestinian today who refuses the establishment of a state on any part of our soil freed from occupation."

Yasser Arafat, commenting on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's remarks about a Palestinian homeland, said: "We always hope that the American president, who announced his desire for the moralisation of political action, will understand the tragedy of our people, hunted refugees deprived of all national rights."

The leader of the PLO said that the council meeting produced a stronger political leadership which is "a great step forward towards unity."

Commenting on the council's 15-point plan he said: "The points are clearer, more precise and consistent than all the previous resolutions of national councils, they are not hardline."

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State Department Spokesman Frederick Brown told reporters one difference that has to be resolved in the Middle East is the PLO refusal to accept Israel's existence and United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

In occupied Jerusalem, Israeli officials said today that the Palestinian movement's decision to take a tougher line on Middle East peace moves showed the world that Israel has been right to treat it as extremist.

Envisages phased Israeli withdrawal Brezhnev outlines Mideast peace plan

MOSCOW, March 21 (R). — Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev today set out a detailed Kremlin plan for peace in the Middle East, including stage-by-stage Israeli withdrawals from occupied territories and demilitarised zones along future borders.

He also suggested that the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries supplying weapons to the Middle East should study ways of ending the arms race there.

"In general, the problem of the international arms trade seems to merit an exchange of views," Mr. Brezhnev said in a speech here to the Soviet Congress of Trade Unions.

As outlined by the Soviet leader, the peace plan incorporated several ideas which the Soviet Union has long suggested.

But it also introduced new details, among them the idea of an agreed schedule allowing for Israeli withdrawals by stages "in the course, say, of several months."

Another new proposal included in Mr. Brezhnev's Middle East peace scenario was for demilitarised zones to be created on both sides of borders established by a settlement -- provided the countries involved gave their consent.

A United Nations emergency force or observers could be stationed within the zones for a clearly-defined period after the settlement, he suggested.

As he did more than a year ago, at the 25th Communist Party Congress, Mr. Brezhnev suggested that the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain could act as guarantors of an eventual settlement.

Alternatively, if the signatories preferred, the peace agreement could be guaranteed by the United Nations Security Council.

Diplomatic observers said Mr. Brezhnev's proposals, the most detailed made by the Soviet Union for some time, seemed intended to go some way towards reassuring Israel as well as reflecting the interests of the Palestinians.

Mr. Brezhnev stressed that a final peace document or documents should outline the acquisition of territory by war and ensure the rights of all Middle East states to independence and security, as well as guaranteeing the Palestinians' rights to create their own state.

Although he did not say so explicitly, the first two points clearly took account of Israeli as well as Arab interests, the observers said.

As part of an eventual settlement, the Soviet scenario foresaw Israel's withdrawal from all territories it occupied in 1967.

Appropriate borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours -- Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon -- should be clearly defined and declared "finally established and inviolable," the Soviet leader said.

The state of war between Israel and Arab countries would end with the completion of the Israeli withdrawals and all sides would undertake "to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability and political independence."

They would also pledge to resolve disputes by peaceful means.

In another new proposal, Mr. Brezhnev suggested that the peace package should include provisions for free passage of ships of all countries -- including Israel -- through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Tiran Straits. He also proposed that Egypt might make a statement on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal.

The Soviet Union has made repeated appeals for the resumption of the Geneva Peace conference, which met only once -- for two days in December, 1973 -- before being adjourned.

In his speech, Mr. Brezhnev stressed that the parley was not an end in itself, however. What mattered was that its results should be "fruitful and just."

Observers said his remarks on the Middle East seemed designed to put Soviet views on record again after this month's meeting of the Palestinian National Council and President Carter's call two weeks ago for "defensible" Israeli borders following a settlement.

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Clearly responding to President Carter's outspoken backing for the human rights cause in Communist countries, Mr. Brezhnev said there could be no normal development of relations between the two powers if the alleged U.S. interference continued.

Pounding the rostrum as he spoke to delegates at the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions in the Kremlin, the 70-year-old Communist Party chief proclaimed that dissidents engaged in anti-state activities would continue to be dealt with under the law.

In what some Western diplomats saw as his toughest speech since the detente era began some seven years ago, Mr. Brezhnev said a major obstacle to any improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations was raised "by outright attempts by American official bodies to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union."

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...and slams U.S. support for dissidents

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Without referring to Mr. Carter directly, the Kremlin chief added, banging his fist for emphasis: "We will not tolerate interference in our internal affairs from anyone under any pretext."

"A normal development of relations on such a basis is, of course, unthinkable," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev delivered his speech to the 5,000 trade unionists only six days before U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due in Moscow for the first top-level contacts between Carter officials and Soviet leaders.

Reminding his audience of Mr. Vance's impending arrival he declared: "We will see what he brings." But he said he had detected no signs of any effort by the new U.S. administration in its first two months to overcome the stagnation in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Soviet leader made no direct link between the American stand on the human rights issue and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

But diplomatic observers said the implication of his remarks was that the attainment of an accord to replace the 1972 SALT agreement, which runs out in October, might be difficult unless Washington toned down its campaigning for civil liberties.

MOSCOW, March 21 (R). — Four Arab League member states will hold a summit conference tomorrow to discuss the Red Sea which is becoming one of the most sensitive areas in terms of Arab security.

The four states -- Sudan, Somalia, North Yemen and South Yemen -- have Red Sea coastlines, but there are considerable differences of opinion between the group of states with Red Sea interests.

During the summit, to be held in Taiz, North Yemen, the four presidents will discuss North Yemen attempts to mediate over differences in the region.

A summit involving Sudan, Egypt and Syria in Khartoum last month pushed ahead plans to make the Red Sea virtually an Arab lake.

Diplomatic observers said the summit's decisions carried implicit warnings to the Soviet Union, the U.S., Israel, Libya and Ethiopia not to meddle in the area.

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Whose extremism?

The final declarations of the Palestine National Council will be violently attacked by many people because of what the world perceives as a new hard-line Palestinian attitude towards the state of Israel. In fact, the Palestinians have taken a stand -- like all people take stands -- that is made up of both bargaining positions and principles of conviction. The full wisdom of the world's many peace-makers will now be required to identify the basic and irrevocable demands of the Palestinians, and to see how the satisfaction of these demands can be transformed into elements of Middle East stability and guarantors of true peace.

The difficulty is that an absurd atmosphere has been created by the American and Israeli insistence that nothing can happen until the PLO recognises the state of Israel, and the subsequent expectation that this recognition would come out of the Palestine National Council meetings in Cairo last week. Indeed, those expectations were ludicrous, but very much in line with Zionist propaganda techniques. With American leaders liberally repeating their view that nothing could be done in the Middle East until the PLO recognised Israel, everybody then expected the PLO to come up with this recognition, if even in a disguised form, during the meetings in Cairo. This is something no honest Palestinian or Arab national would do in his or her right mind, and it is testament to the political blackmail that Israel exercises over the United States that such an impossible demand is made of the Palestinians. Thus when the PLO does not end its meetings with a public recognition of Israel, it will be attacked for being extremist. The real extremism is not in the Palestinian response, but in the Israeli-American demand.

Israel as it is today will never win Arab recognition. What the Arabs are offering is mutual and simultaneous recognition between Palestinians and Israelis. Why do the Israelis and the Americans demand only Palestinian recognition of Israel? Why the demand on the Palestinians, and not an equal demand on the Israelis?

In fact, the Palestinians have left the door open for a negotiated settlement with Israel, but on the condition that this include the recognition of the national rights of both Israelis and Palestinians. This is the only road to true peace. There are neither shortcuts nor detours. The Palestinians are right and brave to reaffirm this.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

All Jordanian dailies in their Monday editorials eulogised Her Majesty, the late Queen Alya, and her companions on the occasion of the traditional 40th day of mourning since they passed away.

AL RA'I, under the heading "We shall remember you" the sa's that under all circumstances we shall remember you as symbols of responsibility, a strong will facing all challenges and as symbols of love for the Jordanian people. Your deaths, the paper says, give life and new meaning to the high principles for which you died. We do not meet on the occasion of the 40th day of mourning in sorrow, but with pride as your deaths were a rebirth and a confirmation of everything that is great and valuable in the life of our country, the paper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR, under the heading "When words cannot express" says that the 40th day of mourning was not an occasion for sorrow as the departure of Alya, like Mothers' Day, is a symbol for love and giving. The departure of her companions was symbol of duty and responsibility, the paper adds. It is a coincidence that the marking of the 40th day of mourning for Alya the mother, comes on Mothers' Day, the paper adds. Such great coincidences resemble past historical ones which give to our lives the true humanitarian meanings which made our nation, throughout the various stages of its history,

a nation of goodwill, the paper adds.

It is also the marking of the 40th day of mourning for Mohammad Al Basheer, Badr and Alkhas and the anniversary of the battle of Al Karamah. On these occasions, words alone reign supreme, as they shake the conscience of the people and awaken those asleep in this century by driving home destiny's facts and the 20th century's difficult challenges, the paper concluded.

AL SHA'B, under the heading "Alya symbol of self-sacrifice and giving" says that the Jordanian family meets to commemorate this occasion in honour of the martyr of self-sacrifice and duty, who passed away during her endeavour to bring happiness to Jordanians.

The commemoration of the 40th day of mourning, coinciding with Mothers' Day, completes the humanitarian meaning and national dimension of that occasion. The martyrdom of Queen Alya has removed from Mothers' Days, and from all our feasts, their individualistic traits and gives them national dimensions.

In honour of Her Majesty's memory, the paper says, we should make Mother's Day every year, the feast for love, self-sacrifice and giving, as Alya was not only the mother of Ali and Haya, but also a mother for all orphans, and a supporter for the sick throughout the kingdom.

Alya has donated all her love to this country and it is her right to expect to live in the hearts of all Jordanians, and her story told to our grandchildren with pride, a story of glory and an example of self-sacrifice, the paper concluded.



Present tranquility deceptive after Black Muslim attack

WASHINGTON, D.C., (CSM). -- The threat leading to the acts of violence in Washington by black members of a zealous Muslim sect has several component strands:

-- The deep and continued yearning of black Americans for identity and roots, sharpened and fueled recently by the television adaptation of Alex Haley's novel "Roots."

-- The conviction of some black Americans that they can find their true identity and roots in Islam, for which the "black" Muslims of the late Elijah Muhammad were originally the pacesetters. (Part of the appeal of Islam is that it is seen as an alternative or challenge to traditional Christianity which blacks in many parts of the world believe has been used as a dialectic to rob them of their roots and enslave them.)

-- The breakaway from Mr. Muhammad's movement of Muslim converts, such as the late Malcolm X, seeking a more coherent (and in their eyes respectable) theology than that preached by him. Schism often produces violence, and the breakaway Hanafi Muslims responsible for the latest hostage-seizing in Washington have

themselves been the victims of violence in the past -- visited on them as heretics by Elijah Muhammad's followers.

-- The refuge offered by fundamentalism or puritanism for some of all faiths or colours who feel their identity threatened under the pressures of today's nuclear-electronic-technological-industrial world. To the fundamentalists of the Hanafi group, the film "Mohammad, Messenger of God" was an offense, even though none of them had seen it.

-- Black American desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States. Latest figures show the black unemployment rate as 13.6 per cent against 7.4 per cent for white unemployment.

-- The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a president with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences.

(1) Mounting pressure on the administration by blacks hopeful of a response.

(2) Increased black frustration in the event that rising black expectations are disappointed.

Interestingly a U.S. government advisory group -- the

National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals -- issued a report only last week saying in part:

"The present tranquility is deceptive. It is urged that it not be taken as a sign that disorder in the United States is a thing of the past."

"Many of the traditional indicators for disorders are clearly present and need but little stimulus to activate them. (But

there is little of an insurrectionary nature about present domestic terrorism and slight protest that it will develop into a regular form of guerrilla warfare."

The report was prepared by the committee's task force on disorders and terrorism, headed by a former Washington police chief, Jerry Wilson. There is no evidence that Mr. Wilson or his colleagues, in commenting on

"indicators for disorders" were thinking specifically of the Hanafi Black Muslims.

This group, to stress its links to the traditional and orthodox Sunni branch of Islam, calls itself the Hanafi Madhhab after the school of Islamic law established in the eighth century by Muslim theologian Abu Hanafi. (Madhhab means "school.") Abu Hanafi lived and worked in what is today Iraq.

There is no indication the American Hanafites incidentally do not, by whites and have among members black basketball player Kareem Abdul Jabbar, committed to the details of Hanafi's teachings. A woman used in the Qur'an dating Abu Hanafi of course to mean those who possess real and true religious "hanif."

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE
is temporarily on page 4

هكذا صحت القصة

Al Ja'abari tells Jerusalem Al Anba' W. Bank should first go to Arab League

MAN (R). — Sheikh Mohammad Ali Al Ja'abari, a veteran West Bank leader and Mayor of Hebron, said today Israel should hand the West Bank over to the Arab League for a decision on its future.

U.N. CTTEE LEAVES HERE

MAN (JNA). — The U.N. Committee for the Middle East, which arrived in Amman last Monday, left here today. The committee's head said their visit to Jordan was part of a tour including Syria, Egypt, and Iraq. During its stay in Amman, the committee met a number of officials who informed it of the bad living conditions in the occupied areas under Israeli authorities.

ELECTRICAL LINK UP TAKES PLACE

D (Agencies). — Jordanian Syria Sunday linked up electricity networks as a towards closer economic integration. Jordanian Minister of Industries and Commerce Dr. Najmeddine Dajani pressed a button to start the link-up on the networks at a ceremony in Irbid. Syrian Minister of Electricity Ahmed Youssef did the same in his hometown of Hama. Two ministers inspected switching stations at Hama before going to power stations to inaugurate the link-up.

In an interview with the East Jerusalem Arabic daily Al Anba', Sheikh Al Ja'abari said the Arab states should prepare a joint programme for the Middle East peace conference.

"I know that Israel opposes the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the Geneva peace conference. If their presence there is an obstacle to renewing the talks, I would suggest to the PLO that it forego its demand for the moment," he said.

Sheikh Al Ja'abari said the PLO could become the leader of the Palestinians some time later.

He said an independent West Bank state could not exist without some form of federation with Jordan.

Karameh battle celebrated
AMMAN (JNA). — The General Army Headquarters Monday celebrated the ninth anniversary of Karameh battle, in which an Israeli invading force was defeated by the Jordanian army.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, laid a wreath on the Martyrs' monument at Karameh village, where the ceremony took place.

with Jordan: "I have always maintained this but was attacked by Arab leaders for saying so in the past. Today they all come out in favour of such a link."

"At first, at least, the West Bank should be handed over to the Arab League. It should manage affairs there for some time, after which its Palestinian inhabitants can decide for themselves what they want to do," he said.

NOV. '76 EXPORTS TO JAPAN JUMP 189 PER CENT

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Japan last November jumped by 189 per cent compared with the same month in 1975.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics indicated that the value of Jordan's exports to Japan last November totalled JD 120,000 against JD 12,000 in November 1975. Jordan's imports from Japan last November amounted to JD 2,631,000 against JD 937,000 in November 1975. Jordan's exports to Turkey last November totalled JD 207,000 and its imports JD 967,000.

Siblin Training Centre reopens for Palestinians
AMMAN (J.T.). — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in Lebanon has announced that Siblin Training Centre will open again on a residential basis from March 14, 1977.

Initially, training will resume for the 279 first-year trainees of academic year 1974/1975, who did not have the chance of completing their training programme that year. The centre, UNRWA states, will be pleased to receive back all candidates who have not completed their courses.

Siblin Training Centre is located near Sidon in south Lebanon and provides vocational and teacher training courses for Palestinian refugees from Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.



Prince Hassan Monday receives two members of a British medical team, which has just completed pioneering research into multiple sclerosis in Jordan. (JNA photo).

Prince Hassan receives British neurologists

AMMAN (JNA). — Prince Hassan Monday received in his office several British medical experts, who informed him of the results of their studies alongside Jordanian doctors on the causes of multiple sclerosis. The research is the first of its kind in the Middle East.

Thanking the medical team for its efforts, Prince Hassan urged continued cooperation between Jordan and Britain in the field of medical research.

The visiting team of three includes representatives from the British Medical Research Council and the Institute of Neurology.

AESCO AID RECEIVED FOR AQABA MARINE BIOLOGY STATION

AMMAN (JNA). — The University of Jordan has received \$50,000 from the Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (AESCO) to improve equipment at the university's marine biology station in Aqaba.

The station supervisor, Dr. Adnan Alawai, professor of biology at the university, said AESCO had allocated a total sum of \$150,000 for two training courses on research into phosphate and oil pollution in the Red Sea.

The station was founded in 1965 to carry out scientific research work aimed at developing Jordan's economy and protecting the environment. Students of the Faculty of Science will also benefit.

Canadian M.P.'s meet Badran

AMMAN (AFP). — A delegation of Canadian parliamentarians currently on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East held talks here with Jordanian authorities Sunday.

The delegation, led by Deputy Speaker Claude Wagner, held discussions on the Middle East situation and bilateral relations with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouh.

The Canadian M.P.'s have already visited Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian dinars for a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:		
U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.3	139.7
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	130.7	131.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.5	37.7
Saudi riyal	93.8	94.3
Lebanese pound	109.2	109.6
Syrian pound	82.0	82.2
Iraqi dinar	942.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1.151	1.155
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	805.0	820.0
UAE dirham	85.0	85.5

Britain grants £9m for 5-year plan

AMMAN (JNA). — An agreement under which Britain will grant Jordan £9 million to help finance the Five-Year Development Plan was signed here Monday.

The agreement was signed for the Jordanian government by the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, and for the British government by the British charge d'affaires in Amman, Mr. John Broadley.

AMMAN'S NEW AIRPORT NAMED AFTER ALYA

AMMAN (JNA). — In commemoration of the late Queen Alya it has been decided that Amman new international airport shall be named after the queen.

The air base at Al Azraq was also renamed after Queen Alya by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He further ordered that the cardiac section at King Hussein Medical Centre should carry the name of the late queen.

A postal stamp will be issued later bearing the queen's name.

It is expected that about £3 million will be spent on a project to supply water to the rapidly growing port and town of Aqaba. Other projects are likely to be in the rural development area. Some of the projects may be financed jointly by Britain and Arab donors.

The loan of £9 million is part of a British aid allocation of some £12-14 million for the period 1976-80. The remaining funds, which are on a grant basis, will be used to finance technical cooperation in Jordan.

British experts are already advising Jordanian institutions in such areas as water supply, veterinary services, poultry production, medical training, engineering, cooperatives and English language teaching. In addition, Jordanians are assisted financially to receive technical training at graduate level in British institutions.

Four new factories to be set up

AMMAN (JNA). — The administrative board of the Industrial Development Bank has approved a new loan of JD 423,500 for the establishment of two paint factories, a third for marble, and the fourth for the mobile sections of dump-trucks.

The establishment of these factories will provide work for 92 people and will add a sum of JD 217,000 to national income, as well as saving the equivalent of JD 97,200 of foreign currency by cutting imports.

Loans given by the bank since the beginning of 1977 total JD 1,758,800 for 18 projects.

U.S. destroyer visits Aqaba

AMMAN (JNA). — The U.S. destroyer LaSalle arrived at the Port of Aqaba yesterday for a short visit.

The crew was greeted on arrival by a number of Jordanian officials, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering and the Commander of the U.S. fleet in the Middle East, Admiral William Crowe, currently on a visit to Jordan.

What's Going On

The British Council presents a lecture on Mithall Naimy and western mysticism by Dr. Nahil Mattar of the English Department of the University of Jordan. 6:30 p.m., at the British Council Hall, Jabal Amman.



Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmeddine Dajani delivers a speech at the official link-up of Jordanian and Syrian electrical systems in Irbid Sunday. (JNA photo).

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of good wishes to the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, on the occasion of the Persian new year, the Nairuz.

* AMMAN. — A delegation from the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce will pay an 11-day visit to India starting April 14, during which it will sign a bilateral agreement to boost trade and will look over India's progress in the commercial and industrial sectors.

* AMMAN. — A Jordanian delegation left for Rabat Monday to participate in the joint three-day meeting of the Arab Civil Aviation Council and the Arab Air Transport Union to start there Tuesday. Discussions will centre on the establishment of an Arab civil aviation academy and an Arab airline company.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf received the Czechoslovakian charge d'affaires in Amman Monday.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf Monday received the East German ambassador to Jordan with whom he discussed cultural and sports links and the possibility of concluding a bilateral agreement to govern relations in these two fields.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Waqf, Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al Sharif received the famous Egyptian Qur'an reader, Sheikh Mustafa Ismail Monday.

* AMMAN. — The Jordanian Physicists Association was officially registered at the Ministry of Interior Sunday. Its aim is to contribute to the development of science and technology in Jordan.

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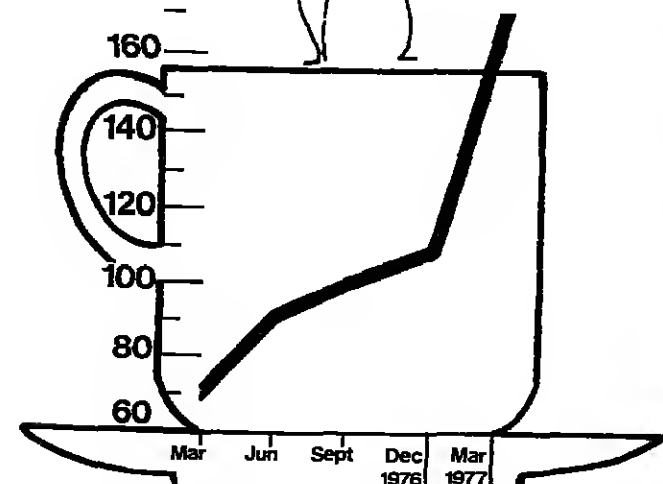
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Tea drinkers experience a tripling in tea prices since last year

TEA prices jump to new peak

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As coffee prices touch the £4,000 a tonne mark on the London market, a surge of buying sends the price of medium quality tea at the auctions to 170p a kilogram (quality: 186p). The rise is attributed to several factors including extra buying in the U.S. where consumption is growing, and in Britain, where consumer resistance to dear coffee is stiffening.

The British humorous magazine Punch captioned one of its cartoons: "Look here, steward, if this is coffee, I want tea; but if this is tea, then I wish for coffee."

The notion that the two beverages are interchangeable continues; tea men now see the problems of the coffee industry as their opportunity.

Estimating world consumption currently at \$3.1 billion for the two beverages, tea producers are planning to capture a greater proportion of the market for "the cup that cheers." The International Tea Promotion Association are poised to launch vast advertising programmes.

The problems of coffee growers, mainly in Brazil and Angola, together with the general increase in commodity prices, have provided a shot in the arm for the world's tea industry, an industry in which production and prices had remained almost stationary between 1957 and 1970.

Prices on the London Tea

Exchange, centre and arbiter of the crop auctions, rose from 65p a kilogram in March 1976 (30p a lb.) to 170p a kg. (77p a lb.) in March this year. This rise is expected to continue until 1980, although not at the same rate, since, a rough rule of thumb, it takes 3-4 years for newly planted tea bushes to mature for harvesting. After 1980 the industry expects prices to level out.

The producing countries plan to increase the world harvest from its current 1.2m tonnes to more than 1.5 m tonnes by 1980, but this is little more than an inspired guess as each country, and in many cases even individual estates, make their own plans.

The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) faced with a formidable task of introducing a degree of rationalisation into a notoriously volatile industry, has achieved some success although it is doubtful if its advice would carry much weight even in a time of crisis.

At the best, statistics are being kept and some surveillance exercised. At the worst the industry has avoided the haphazard growth, falling prices and most of the crop disasters of the past.

Improving economic conditions, too, have helped encourage tea-drinking, even in the producing countries where, surprisingly, little was consumed previously. India, for instance, now takes up 46 per cent of its production.

The drinking of tea in the United States goes ahead with a clatter of cups and an infusion of tea bags. Tea bag packaging, in fact, now accounts for 40 per cent of all tea consumed in the world.

"Quality" tea, perhaps predictable, has been re-routed from the salons of London's Mayfair to the former coffee houses of the Middle East. To Riyadh, Teheran and Cairo go the finest Assam Pekoes, Darjeelings and the Sri Lanka Highlands. Way behind the Iron Curtain the samovars stew the unaccustomed Indian teas.

Yet the Tea Council does not count on holding these exotic new markets, recognising the Arab preference for those tiny cups of strong black coffee. Tea, for better or for worse -- or perhaps it was the influence of Oscar Wilde -- has become the Anglo-Saxon drink with 206,588 tonnes consumed last year in Britain. This works out at 4.67 cups per person each day, a mighty flood indeed and one which would bring great joy to the poor producing countries if it could be extended to America.

This dependence on the thirsty British tea-drinker (or "tea drunkard", as Shaw called him) proved a mixed blessing in the past. Understandably, when the first British plantations moved to Ceylon and later to East Africa, they developed their tea estates with the greatest vigour, determined to make their fortunes quickly.

They introduced Tamil tea pickers to Sri Lanka from India, justifying their actions with the argument that they were providing employment. Working and living conditions were primitive, with London's Mincing Lane tea market calling the tune.

Because of the importance of the tea crop to their economies the newly independent nations were often unable and generally unwilling to diversify employment. Attacks on working conditions increased to the point when, last year, a British TV programme screened a film made on a British owned estate in Sri Lanka.

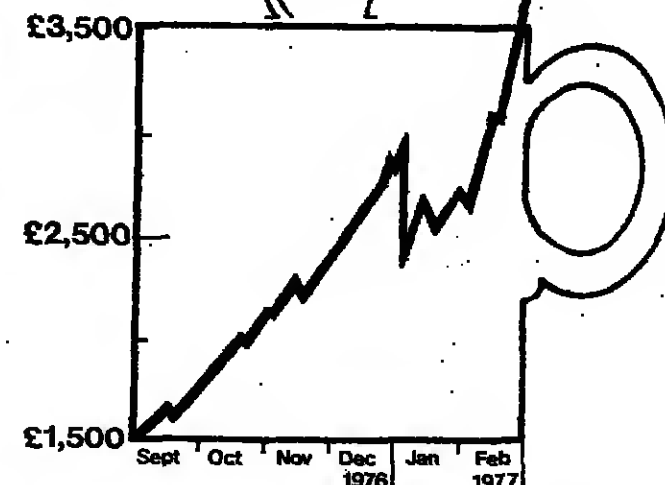
This caused uproar and finally debate on the question of "one crop economies". Sri Lanka has since nationalised the tea estates, agreed to pay compensation and it is hoped that, with the present high prices, conditions will improve.

African countries, too, particularly Uganda, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Malawi and Mozambique, find expansion beset with transport problems and future plans could well depend on the situation on the East African coast. With Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and the island of Mauritius, Africa, where little tea was grown before 1946,

COFFEE hits the £4,000 a tonne mark

per tonne

£4,000—



is now third after India and Sri Lanka in the world league.

Coffee's great success story has been development of the "instant" varieties. Attempts have been made to apply this process to tea, but they have not all been welcomed by the market. The one great hope for the future, the authorities claim, lies with tea bags

which, in spite of their high price relative to the package leaf, have proved a remarkable attraction.

Perhaps after all, the tea that cheers, with the help of tea bags, will capture a large share of that \$3.1 billion beverage market. So far as the industry is concerned the outlook is "rosy".

Dam collapses increase awareness of their danger despite benefits

There is growing concern in the United States over the number of dam disasters there have been in recent years. Of course there are thousands safely providing excellent irrigation systems, but the public is coming to realise that this form of water control device can have dangers as well as economic benefits. Following are several instances of dam collapse and suggestions that some disasters can be put down to bureaucratic rigidities and political blunders.

NEW YORK, (Gemin). — Americans are proud of their ability to control their natural environment. Particularly since the beginning of this century, great strides have been made in protecting people from the excesses of nature. Water control projects have been especially important.

Large semi-arid portions of the U.S. have been opened to cultivation through the construction of irrigation systems. Other areas have been spared the ravages of flooding by the control of major rivers.

Largely responsible for these successes are the tens of thousands of dams built throughout the country. Over the last few years, however, several dam-related disasters have caused a growing awareness that dams bring danger as well as economic benefits.

When the Buffalo Creek dam in West Virginia collapsed in 1972, its owner, the Pittston Mining Company, termed the disaster "an act of God". When the Teton dam in southern Idaho collapsed last July, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, responsible for its construction, was unable to understand why the disaster had occurred. "We have a reputation for being over-cautious", a bureau spokesman observed.

But a close examination of these and similar disasters suggests that they are neither "acts of God" nor inexplicable. Rather, they are the logical consequence of a situation dominated by bureaucratic rigidities and political considerations.

Take the case of Niobrara, Nebraska, where flooding has always been a problem. In 1957, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, one of the two U.S. Federal agencies that build dams, constructed the Gavins Point dam to control the Niobrara River.

But flooding didn't disappear. In fact, it got worse. And it got worse because the Corps put the dam in the wrong place, 35 miles downstream of the original site.

"Why? Because they had been 'persuaded' to do so by politicians in Yankton, South Dakota, also 35 miles downstream of the original site. Perhaps the people in Yankton got cheaper electricity. What the people in Niobrara got was a permanently raised water table.

Over the last 20 years, once-fertile fields have been turned into mosquito-laden swamps. The entire town, population 500, is now being moved to higher ground -- at a cost of \$15 millions.

Although ultimately the U.S. taxpayer will foot that bill,

public attention tends to focus on the more spectacular disasters caused by dam failure. When the Teton dam collapsed, it had just been completed and was in the process of being filled for the first time.

The decision to build the dam had been contested, largely by environmental groups, and its collapse received widespread publicity.

The environmentalists, who were in part concerned with the impact of the dam on local fish and wildlife, were not the only ones of voice concern. They were, however, largely responsible for the initiation of a lawsuit which sought to block the construction of the dam.

But in 1972, before the lawsuit was even heard, the Bureau of Reclamation began work on the site. Thus, when the lawsuit began to turn up evidence that strongly suggested that the chosen site was geologically unsafe, the dam had been under construction for nearly a year.

As each geological problem

was brought before the court, the bureau produced counter-evidence which showed that the problem was not as serious as the dam's critics suggested. In the end, the judge accepted the Bureau's arguments. From the bureau's point of view, this was fortunate. The decision was not made until the dam was nearly completed and above \$70 millions had been invested in it.

The people of southern Idaho were also pleased with the decision. They remembered the drought of 1961 and the floods of 1962 only too well and thought that some form of water control was necessary. Besides, with the charges to be placed on irrigation water for farmers, the dam amounted to an enormous federal subsidy.

The local people felt that the bureau had their best interests at heart, while the environmentalists and other dam opponents were indifferent to their needs. Following the collapse of the dam, questions began to be raised as to exactly whose interests the bureau did have at heart.

The Bureau of Reclamation was created in 1902. Its purpose was to encourage the settlement of the Western United States. In the process, it has irrigated over 10 million acres of arid land in 17 states. It has done so primarily by building dams.

Some critics have suggested that the bureau has been over-zealous in its commitment to dam building. Whether or not this is true, once the bureau was given Congressional approval for a dam in southern Idaho, no alternative method of water control was considered. Furthermore, it has been suggested that the bureau knew that there were safety problems with the site chosen for

the Teton dam before construction began in 1972.

The public statement of possible geological problems came in 1973 from a geologist who had worked on the Teton site in 1971-2. She had discovered that the canyon which was to hold the reservoir created by the dam would not retain water.

The danger was that water would seep through the rock and somehow undermine the dam. The bureau, however, was confident that the problem could be overcome.

Many reservoirs have a similar problem, and it is solved by filling cracks in the rocks with grout, a concrete-type mixture. The bureau had made a grout test on the southern wall of the canyon in 1969 and was satisfied with the results. It did not, however, test the northern wall at that time because it was less accessible than the southern one.

A few months after work began on the dam, huge cracks were discovered in the northern canyon wall. Large amounts of grout were pumped into them. Even at that, there was no guarantee that the cracks had been totally filled.

Worse yet, one 11 foot by 90 foot crack was not filled at all. It has been suggested that this decision was made because the firm constructing the dam had already claimed losses of \$13 millions on the project and was demanding reimbursement from the government. As the project engineer wrote at the time, "The claim situation makes us hesitant to cause any delays required to complete specified grouting."

But the bureau was even given one final chance. Just before the dam was finished, a geologist and a ground-water specialist on the project warn-

ed that cracks near the northern end of the dam were potentially dangerous.

This warning was ignored and the dam began filling in November 1975. It was expected that it would take two years to fill completely, during which time the reservoir outlet would be completed. (The reservoir outlet diverts water and allows the dam to be emptied should the need arise.)

The dam filled more quickly than anticipated due to heavy snowfall during the winter and an early thaw. When the dam broke, it broke from the northern end. The reservoir outlet was still under construction.

In terms of human life, the disaster was relatively light. Eleven people were killed. But 13,000 head of cattle were drowned and \$1 billion in damages recorded. It is still not entirely clear just how the disaster occurred. But it is known that water seeped into the dam's embankment, causing the dam to erode from within.

Although the Teton dam is the first one built by the Bureau to fail, there is still considerable cause for concern. In Wyoming in 1965, the Fontenelle dam, also built by the bureau, nearly collapsed. It was the reservoir outlets which prevented disaster once serious leaks developed.

Poor site selection coupled with inadequate grouting were also at the root of this near-miss. The Sierra Club, an environmental group, warns that at least four other bureau dams are on sites with serious geological-safety problems.

The federal government is not the only dam builder. Individual states and private contractors have constructed thousands of dams throughout the U.S. The collapse of two such dams in 1972 gave rise to

the Dam Safety Act which requires the Army Corps of Engineers to inspect all non-federal dams.

This programme, however, was never sufficiently funded and the inspections have not been made. States do not have enough funds to do the job and have no jurisdiction over out-of-state companies which build dams within their borders.

In West Virginia alone where the Buffalo Creek dam failure cost 125 lives and at least \$13.5 millions in damage there are 1,400 dams that have not been inspected due to lack of money.

The danger lies not only with existing dams. The number of dams built over the last years is so great that most of the prime sites are now occupied. Therefore, much greater attention must now be given to site choice and to geological surveys.

Furthermore, the necessity of building any dam should be carefully reviewed. Most of the major rivers in the U.S. have been controlled. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation alone is currently building seven new dams and has plans for 5 others. It might more fruitfully and with much less expense turn its attention to other methods of water control, such as improved watershed management (for flooding) or smaller water collection projects (for irrigation).

The American tendency has been, of course, to assume that nature can be mastered by sophisticated technology. But there are thousands of people throughout the U.S. whose homes, farms and businesses have been destroyed by needless floods. They can attest to the fact the technology is only a partial solution.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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	8:30	The last of the Baskets
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RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)			
7:00	Morning melodies	15:00	Concert hour
7:30	News	16:00	Old favourites
7:40	News reports	16:30	Easy listening
8:00	Sign off	17:00	Mail bag
12:00	Pop session	17:45	Pop session
13:00	News summary	18:00	News summary
13:05	Pop session	18:05	Arabs in history
14:00	News	18:50	Sing it again
14:10	Radio magazine	19:00	News
14:30	Special feature	19:10	News reports
		19:30	Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	National (22324)
Amman:	Nabul Nasr (56728)
Faek Qaddomni (82638)	tribal:
Ali Hawwash (23842)	Palestine
Irbid:	
Amin Abu Idah (2278)	Zarqa:
Zarqa:	Palestine
Mustapha Fayyad (88031)	Jaber Ibn Hayyan
Taxis:	
Talal (25021)	
Tower (21028)	
Nayman (41843)	
Nasir (63003)	
Pharmacies:	
Amman:	
Palestine (25216)	
Nasir (22791)	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	18:40 Beirut (MEA)
7:30 Baghdad (IA)	02:30 Rome (Alitalia)
8:00 Bangkok, Bahrain	8:00 Beirut
8:40 Doha, Abu Dhabi	8:30 Baghdad
9:30 Kuwait (KAC)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Beirut	9:00 Kuwait (KAC)
10:40 Kuwait, Kuwait (RA)	10:30 Cairo
11:25 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
12:10 Minsk, Abu Dhabi	11:40 London (BA)
Doha (GA)	12:00 Aqaba (SAA)
14:10 Aqaba (SAA)	13:00 Athens (GA)
17:00 London	14:45 Damascus (SAA)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	18:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
18:00 Cairo	18:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
18:10 London, Paris	21:00 Jeddah
18:15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)	22:35 Doha, Minsk
19:40 Madrid, Rome, Athens	01:15 Doha (Alitalia)

BBC RADIO

GMT	05:00	News: 24 hours
05:30	Sarah Ward	15:15 Outlook
06:45	The World Today	16:00 News: Commentary
06:50	News: Press Review	16:15 The Tort on the Farm
07:00	Folk and Country	16:45 The World Today
07:30	News: 24 hours	17:00 News
07:45	Sarah Ward	17:05 Books and Writers
08:00	The Eozory of God	17:30 Take One
08:15	News	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:30	Short Story	18:00 News: News about Britain
08:45	Composer and Interpreter	18:05 News: U.K. Press Review
09:00	The World Today	18:15 Radio Newswire!
09:30	Financial News	18:30 Outlook: News Summary
09:45	Look Ahead	18:45 One Page, Four Reports
10:15	Ulster '77	19:00 News: 24 hours
10:30	Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
11:00	News: News about Britain	21:15 Farming World
11:15	A Musical Remembrance	21:30 News: The World Today
11:30	Sports International	22:00 News: The World Today
12:00	Radio Newswire!	22:05 Financial News
12:15	The Pleasure's Yours	22:25 Sports Round-up
12:45	Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Round-up
13:00	News: 24 hours	23:00 News: Commentary
14:15	Report on Religion	23:15 Nature Watch
14:30	Talkabout	

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	03:00	The Breakfast Show
03:30	04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT	News, 18:30
06:30	Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT	19:30
17:00	News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary	21:30
17:30	Dailies	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (Government)	Tel. 78111
Civil defence rescue	" 26391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22099
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 38141
Najdet, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41620
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37008
Goethe Institute	" 41893
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44283
Amman Municipal Library	" 38111

مركز الصحافة

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SEARIF

North-South vulnerable.
West deals.

NORTH
♠ 954
♥ K Q 10
♦ A 10 3
♣ J 10 5 2

WEST
♠ K Q J 10 8
♥ 6 2
♦ J 6 4 2
♣ 4

EAST
♠ Void
♥ 9 8
♦ 8 6 2
♣ A Q 9 8 7 6

SOUTH
♠ A 7 3
♥ A 7 5 3
♦ K Q J 9 7 5
♣ Void

The bidding:
West North East South
4♠ Pass Pass 5♣

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Since South was unlikely to have nine or ten tricks in his own hand, North chose to pass.

This proved a prudent decision, for even the diamond game required careful play. West led the king of spades and East realized that he would gain nothing by ruffing that trick. There are two lines of play, depending on what East discards.

If he discards a heart, declarer should win the ace, cross to dummy with the ten of diamonds and ruff a club.

When the king drops, declarer crosses to the king of hearts and ruffs another club high. When West shows out on the second club, declarer draws trumps, ending in his hand, and he has a complete count of the distribution. East started with eight clubs and three diamonds and, therefore, only two hearts. Since he discarded one, declarer can finesse the ten of hearts with complete confidence.

If East discards a club at trick one, declarer cashes the ace and king of trumps and then the king-queen of hearts. When declarer leads the ten of hearts from dummy, East is caught. If he ruffs, declarer will discard a spade on the ace of hearts and lose only one spade and a ruff. If he does not ruff, declarer will win the ace of hearts and ruff his remaining heart with the ten of trumps, and lose only two spade tricks.

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THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



DON'T GET IN OVER YOUR HEAD -- It's not exactly a case of throwing them in at the deep end to see if they sink or swim, but former world diving champion Heinz Bauermeister believes in teaching babies to swim. He began his first swimming school for children eleven years ago and now plans to start up more similar centres. His plans have been welcomed by teachers and psychologists. As Professor Klaus Betke of the Munich University's children's clinic says, small children are under greater stress in the sand pit than when they are enjoying themselves in the water, provided they have lost their fear of this element.

GRAFFITI EXECUTIVE CAPACITY IS MEASURED IN MARTINIS



TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

GUNSMOKE: THE HIDERS

Marshall Dillon tries to reform outlaw by giving him job in a store, but gang decides otherwise.

HAWAII 5-0: THE BELL TOLLS AT NOON

Mc Garrett investigates a series of murders related to drug traffic.

RICH MAN, POOR MAN: CHAPTER 12

Tom and Kate get married. Julie gets drunk at wedding and Tom fights to save her from the clutches of man who accompanies her to the hotel.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

OUT AND ABOUT

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 27083. Jabal Al Luwel-deh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to get into the practical matters that are facing you and to handle them effectively in a very down-to-earth and detailed fashion. Study your present financial position and get new ideas by which you can handle all such responsibilities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study checkbooks well and see where you can spend wisely. Take care you are not overdrawn. Invest where feasible. Listen to suggestions of your accountant, as they are good.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study personal aims and know just how to gain them readily. Take treatments that make you look more charming. Make more contacts so that you can improve your social life considerably.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get into confidential affairs that will aid in improving your financial status in particular. Please associates more and get better results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Please friends more and gain their added goodwill. Attend a small group affair, if invited. Handle routine work efficiently.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Perform tasks that will gain you the support of bigwigs. Use special care in handling important credit matters. Evening fine for socializing.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into the detailed work of some new plan and get good results. Contact one who can give you added information you need.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are thinking along practical lines and can accomplish a good deal and get good results now. Pleasing a loved one in little things is appreciated. Drive with utmost care.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get into specifics and details of whatever associates want you to do and gain their okay. You may meet with some opposition but handle the situation wisely. Avoid one who is controversial.

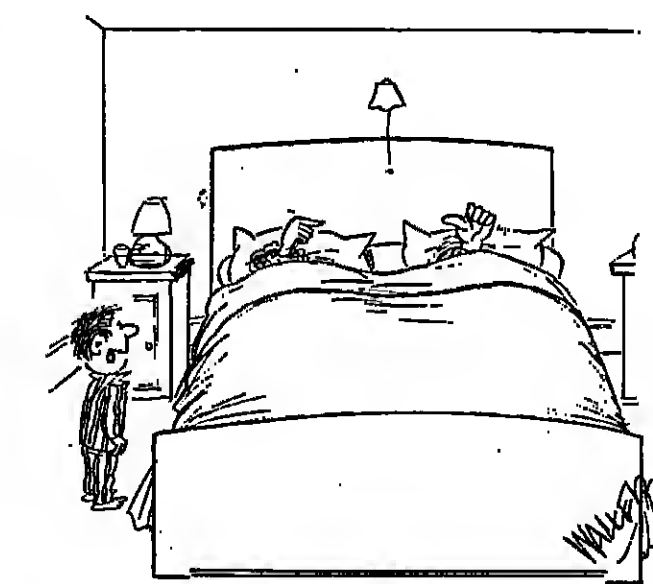
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Clarify your aims in your mind so that you know how to go after them in a positive manner and get right results. Join good friends at amusements later.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be certain to clarify your aims in your mind so that you know how to go after them in a positive fashion and get right results. Be careful how you dress.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get everything at home in order for more efficient living in the future. Make plans to do some entertaining soon, but not tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care of routine chores now and accomplish a good deal. Don't neglect to make important telephone calls.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



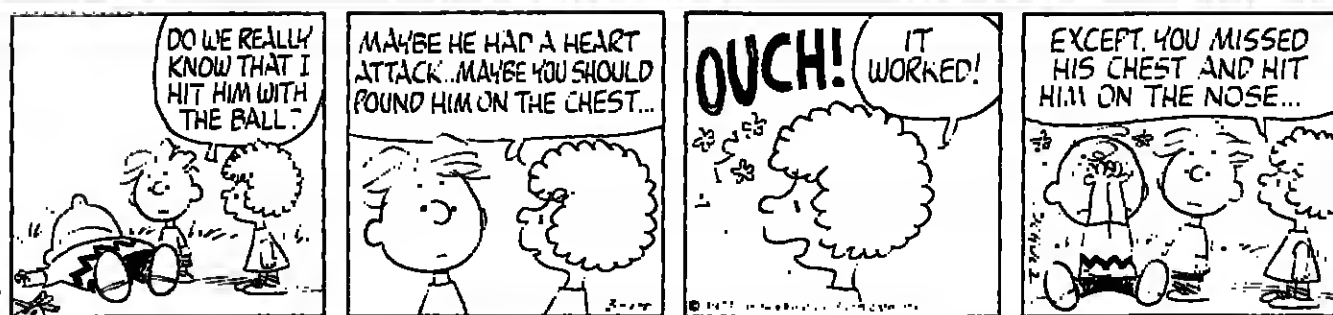
ENGLAND
Woller

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

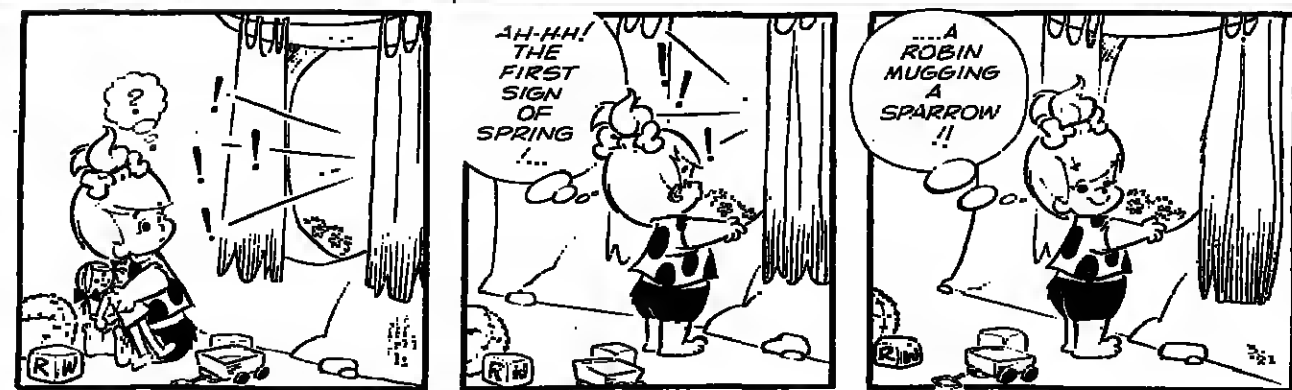


"He has to stay in bed two more days! ... Then you'd better give ME some medicine!"

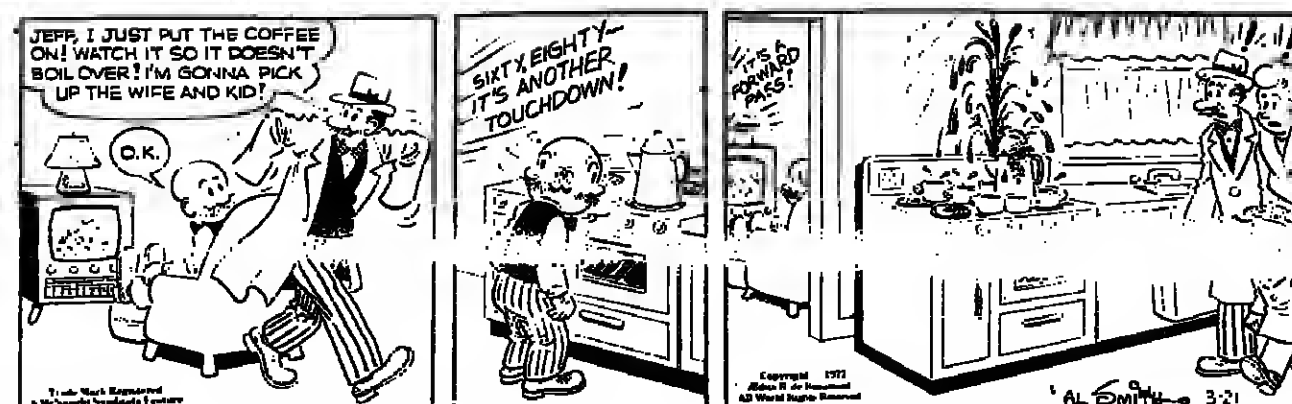
PEANUTS



THE FLINTSTONES



MUTT AND JEFF



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ETTEW

SUJOT

LAMORF

CUSSEN

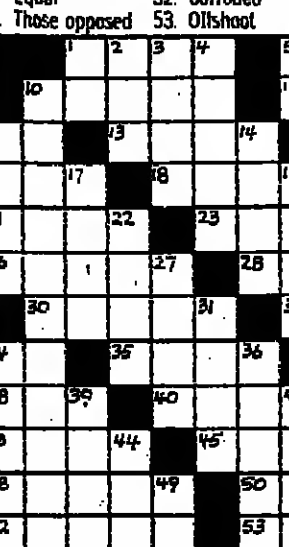
Print answer here: THE

Sunday's Jumbles: HOUSE CHASM ENTAIL BECALM
Answer: It's strong-man stuff!—MUSCLE

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Majority
- Punitive
- Bordeaux wine
- Antelope
- That person
- Sarcastic rebuke
- Esau
- Champion fighter
- Goddess of mischief
- Young demon
- Musical group
- Banquet
- Equal
- Those opposed



Time 32 min.

AP Newsfeatures

AWES MALAR
SMART EXODUS
TERRIBLE APA
ON SPAD OPEN
ODD AS MUTED
DEEP TARSII
BANAL ENOS
ORONO GO GRI
RING TAMS AN
AVA GREETING
LETPOA GONGS
TROOP APSE

Solution of Sunday's Puzzle

DOWN

- College degree
- Business getters
- Delatation
- Walks falteringly
- Depressed spirits
- Beam Spanish
- Breakwater
- Towards the inside
- Contound
- Earth
- Arabian commander
- Bondsman
- Base
- Tart
- Rents
- Mounted
- Credit
- Left
- Dilatory
- Season
- Yale
- Type measure
- King of Bashan

Greece, Turkey begin air, naval manoeuvres

ATHENS, March 21 (R). — Greece and Turkey began naval and air force manoeuvres in different areas of the Aegean today as tension mounted between the two countries.

Turkey's week-long exercises are being held in the eastern Aegean and the four-day Greek exercises are taking place in the west.

The Greeks have claimed that the Turkish manoeuvres will hinder sea and air traffic, but the Turks have rejected this assertion.

The Turkish exercises are being held in international waters but will take the Turks near Greek air force planes on a patrol to see there is no viola-

tion of Greek air space or territorial waters.

Units of the Greek fleet, escorted by planes took up position in the western Aegean today for their exercises. An authoritative source said the manoeuvres had been planned long before the Turks announced theirs, and were not a reply to them.

According to usually reliable sources troops boarded Greek warships and were taking part in the exercises.

Diplomatic observers here said the renewed tension between the two NATO allies was likely to affect talks on settling their dispute over territorial rights in the Aegean, due to start in Paris later this month.

Rabin "shares responsibility" with wife for bank account

TEL AVIV, March 21 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night he shared responsibility with his wife for the illegal bank account they maintained in a Washington bank after returning to Israel in 1973.

Mr. Rabin told Israel Radio that he and his wife, Leah, opened a joint account after he arrived in the U.S. capital to take up the post of Israel ambassador in 1968.

"While my wife handled the account, I share responsibility since it was also in my name, and since we did not close it or report it to the Finance Ministry on our return, we violated the law," he said.

The account was first reported last Tuesday in the Israeli press which said it amounted to \$2,000. Mrs. Rabin later announced that the account was closed down and the money transferred to Israel.

Mr. Rabin said he gave the authorities all the facts and favoured a full investigation.

Until now the opposition has not used the incident in the hard political campaigning now underway for the general election on May 17.

Spain's royal couple sightsee in Egypt

CAIRO, March 21 (R). — King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife Queen Sofia flew to Aswan today to visit the pharaonic temples of Abu Simbel.

The temples were built by Ramses II more than 3,000 years ago, and have become a tourist attraction since their removal from their original site and reconstruction on a higher plateau in 1966.

The temples were moved to save them from being submerged in the Nile waters when the Aswan Dam was completed. The royal couple were due to go to Luxor later today and return to Cairo tomorrow.

by King Juan Carlos to visit Spain at a date that will be fixed later.

At a banquet in King Carlos's honour Saturday night, President Sadat hailed Spain's support for the Arab cause. It is the only West European country which has no diplomatic relations with Israel.

In reply, King Carlos expressed support for President Sadat's policy of trying to realise a just and permanent Middle East peace.

While her husband was conferring with the Egyptian leader, Queen Sofia Sunday flew to Alexandria and visited museums and other tourist spots.

Castro denies Cuban involvement in Zaire

DAR ES SALAAM, March 21 (Agencies). — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro emphatically denied here today that Cuban troops have intervened in Zaire.

In a press conference carried by Tanzania Radio, the Cuban leader who arrived here on Friday on an official visit said "the rebellion now under way in Zaire" was an "internal" affair. Cuba had not interfered, Mr. Castro said.

The Cuban leader nevertheless reaffirmed that this country is "totally engaged in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa."

But "revolution must come about within each country," he said.

Meanwhile, Zaire Radio said today that the Zaire air force has sent bombers to Dilolo, one of four towns reported held by former Katangese gendarmes, in Zaire's Shaba Province.

The radio, monitored in Brazzaville, said a fighter-bomber was hit by shells during one of the raids yesterday but that it managed to land at Kolwezi, some 200 kms. east of Dilolo.

Yesterday, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said the armed invasion of Zaire was the Soviet Union's latest attempt to "create a saddle across Africa" as part of its plan to take over the whole of southern Africa.

Marcos optimistic over wife's Libyan peace talks

MANILA, March 21 (R). — President Ferdinand Marcos said today he believed his wife's talks in Libya would solve the dispute between the government and Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines.

Mrs. Imelda Marcos has been in Tripoli for 10 days to seek the help of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in reviving deadlocked peace talks between a government team and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

"We are confronted with a problem, serious in dimension, in the south... we believe we will be able to solve the problem with the visit of the first lady in Tripoli," President Marcos said in a speech near here.

The Tripoli-based MNLF wants an autonomous region in 13 southern Philippines provinces where over two million Moslems live. The Philippines is predominantly Christian.

New Congolese leaders order life back to semi-normalcy

BRAZZAVILLE, March 21 (Agencies). Congo's ruling 11-man military committee ordered a return to work this morning but said there would be no work in the afternoon which would be a time of meditation following the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi on Friday.

Pharmacies, hospitals, clinics and food stores would work normally, the committee ordered in an official communique put out yesterday.

U.N. opens another debate on South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, March 21 (R). — South Africa, long a target of U.N. resolutions, comes under attack again today when the Security Council opens a debate on its apartheid policy.

Many diplomats believe that the debate, expected to last for the rest of March, will provide a major test of the Carter administration's attitude to black African demands for tougher action against the white-ruled state.

Mr. Andrew Young, the first black American delegate, will preside over the council meetings.

He has made the problems of Southern Africa a personal concern, and his recommendations to the White House and State Department on how to deal with them at the U.N. are expected to have great influence on the council's course of action.

Mr. Young conferred in Washington last week with South African Ambassador Roelof Botha, soon to become his country's new foreign minister. According to a published account of the meeting, Mr. Young stressed that he had President Carter's backing for his policies.

African and other non-aligned states have drafted at least four possible resolutions for debate, all of them in preliminary working papers.

One would have the council impose a mandatory embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa.

A similar proposal has twice been vetoed by all three Western permanent members: The United States, France and Bri-

tain. Neither the U.S. nor Britain sells arms to South Africa, but France has become a major supplier.

It is not yet known whether the change of government in Washington may result in American support this time for an arms ban. If so, France and Britain would have to decide whether to veto.

Another proposal under consideration is the limitation of further foreign investment in South African industry. This idea was first advanced last year by Sweden, which then was a council member but has since been replaced.

Former Swedish Socialist Prime Minister Olof Palme plans to come to New York to take part in the debate.

Informal sources here said yesterday that Congolese authorities have arrested former head of state Mr. Massamba-Debat, the alleged instigator of the assassination of President Ngouabi.

They said M. Massamba-Debat and some of his supporters were being interrogated by Congo's military committee.

M. Massamba-Debat, now 55, came to power in 1963 but was ousted by the army in 1968. Four months later President Ngouabi took over and switched the nation's ideological direction from right to left.

Radio Brazzaville, monitored in Yaounde, reported yesterday that President Ngouabi will be buried on April 2.

The decision was made by the military committee, the radio said.

French visitor to Peking gleams interest of Chinese in future of relations with U.S.

By George Bianchi

PEKING, March 21 (AFP). — The Chinese are intrigued by American President Jimmy Carter. One of China's top leaders, First Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, demonstrated this yesterday by suddenly asking a French politician passing through Peking: "Do you know President Carter?"

While Mr. Li Hsien-nien did not give the reasons for his interest in the new U.S. leader, they seem clear: The key to complete normalisation of Sino-American relations, a process started by former President Richard Nixon in February 1972, lies in President Carter's hands.

At a meeting here yesterday afternoon with French Sen. Andre Colin, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs, Defence and Armed Forces Committee, Mr. Li Hsien-nien reaffirmed China's three preconditions for normalisation of relations between Washington and Peking: The breaking of American-Taiwanese diplomatic relations, the withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan and the abrogation of the Washington-Taipei defence treaty.

The basic document to which Mr. Carter must refer for the future of U.S.-China links is the Shanghai Communiqué published at the end of the first visit here by former President Nixon, the Chinese leader stressed.

Sino-Soviet relations, detente and Europe were among the main subjects concerning foreign policy brought up at the one-hour-40-minute meeting, Sen. Colin told AFP.

Thus Mr. Li Hsien-nien clearly confirmed that recent Sino-Soviet talks on border problems had ended with "no results". The negotiations, started in 1969 after bloody incidents on the Ussuri River, have since been going on intermittently but apparently fruitlessly.

The latest phase in the talks lasted three months, from the start of last December to the end of February. The French senator said the Chinese leaders saw as a "manoeuvre" the arrival in Peking shortly after the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of Soviet Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs and chief negotiator Leonid Ilyichev.

The talks with Sen. Colin gave Mr. Li Hsien-nien another chance to attack the policy of detente whose sole beneficiary, according to Peking, is the Soviet Union.

The topic of detente has already inspired China's press and leaders in ironic imagery as well as direct attacks, and a new metaphor was heard for the first time yesterday: "You

(the West) are throwing corn (detente) to a chicken (the Soviet Union) in order to catch it but finally it will escape," Mr. Li Hsien-nien declared.

Mr. Li Hsien-nien also confirmed various "disturbances" brought about by the "gang of four" headed by Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching during 1976, notably when they were dismissed in October, but he emphasised that the foreign press had exaggerated the extent of the troubles.

In the field of economics Mr. Li Hsien-nien, an expert on such questions, conceded that there were difficulties but he minimised the scale and the consequences of the severe drought that is hitting a large part of China north of the Yangtze River.

Though the drought is the most serious since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, he said: "We are mobilising everybody and we'll overcome this difficulty."

Stating that China was a "developing country", the vice premier admitted that the Chinese did not eat well and they were poorly dressed, but he went on to say that a "step forward has been taken" and nobody in the country was dying of hunger, as was the case before 1949.

Sen. Colin arrived in China on Thursday as guest of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Sen. Colin will be in China for a week, visiting Peking, Shanghai and other cities.

He will also meet with Chinese leaders and officials.

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ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Kuwait reportedly will go ahead with scheduled 5% oil price rise

NICOSIA, March 21 (Agencies). — Kuwait has informed its customers that it will go ahead as planned with a 5 per cent oil price rise in July, the Middle East Economic Survey reported today.

Kuwait, producing nearly two million barrels a day in 1976, is one of the 11 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Ex-

porting Countries (OPEC) who raised prices 10 per cent in January and plan a further 5 per cent rise in July.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) opted for a single 5 per cent rise in January.

The difference in percentage marked that start of a "two-tier" pricing system within

OPEC. There have been subsequent efforts to get back to a unified pricing system, so far without results.

Meanwhile, the Kuwait newspaper Al Siyassah reported yesterday that the UAE has expressed reservations on a Saudi Arabian request to increase Abu Dhabi oil production.

It said the UAE view was that such a step would harm Gulf oil states.

"Although the UAE supports Saudi Arabia in not raising oil prices (any further), yet it does not agree with it on increasing production," it added.

Al Anba, another Kuwaiti newspaper, reported yesterday that Mr. James Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, would tour a number of OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, as President Carter's special envoy.

It said his mission would be to "explain the American viewpoint on the question of oil prices and the expected solutions."

The paper said the tour would start on March 28.

Israeli £ devalued again

TEL AVIV, March 21 (R). — The government announced last night a second devaluation this month of the Israeli pound to "combat increased public spending."

The pound's new rate against a five-currency basket — the U.S. dollar, sterling, West German mark, French franc and Dutch guilder — will be 9.42 instead 9.25.

The price of basic commodities will not be affected, the announcement said. The last devaluation took place on March 1.

The Israeli pound rate against the foreign currency basket is arrived at by taking an average of the pound's exchange rates.

The Israeli pound has been devalued by a total of 7.6 per cent against the dollar since last December.

Abu Dhabi meet opens on use of Arab surplus funds

ABU DHABI, March 21 (R). — Arab surplus funds totalling \$38 billion during 1976, an Arab financial expert said today.

Mr. Mohammad Nabil Ibrahim, Secretary General of the Union of Arab Banks, said that \$24 billion of the surplus belonged to Saudi Arabia.

He said that Arab aid to the developing countries over the past few years was 10 times greater than that given by the industrial countries and represented 3 per cent of the Arab states' total revenue.

Mr. Ibrahim was speaking at the opening session here of a three-day symposium attended by financial experts from 15 Arab countries.

It is studying obstacles to the flow of Arab capital into Arab financial and banking institutions.

One of the opening speakers, Dr. Hassan Abbas Zaid of Abu Dhabi, proposed the setting up of an Arab dollar market, freedom of investment, a unified Arab dinar and increased investment funds.

All these, he said would "facilitate the flow of surplus Arab capital into Arab markets and development projects instead of depositing this elsewhere."

French franc expected to depreciate 2.6% within a year, U.K. bureau says

LONDON, March 21 (AFP). — The French franc will depreciate by an average 2.6 per cent over the coming 12 months, and in particular it will lose around 8 per cent vis-à-vis the Deutsche mark, the Foreign Monetary Research Bureau said here today.

Although political factors would count in the short term, the basic cause of the depreciation would be economic — increased inflation, costlier imports and the budget deficit, it said.

The current payments deficit would continue to be substantial, totalling about 38,000 million francs or \$7,500 million this year, mainly due to a trade deficit of 31,600 million francs or \$6,300 million.

Worsening terms of trade would wipe out an expected improvement in exports.

The franc would recover slightly in the second quarter of this year but dip again subsequently, the bureau predicted.

Political pressures would be lighter in France early next year as the March parliamentary election neared. The franc would decline in both the first and second quarters of 1978, the bureau said.

Another danger to the franc was a faster than expected rise in interest rates internationally. It could suffer also from a difficulty in placing French bonds on the Euro-currency market, and the tension between political parties subsequent to this month's left-wing gains in the municipal elections.

As to the pound sterling, the bureau said a further 4 per cent depreciation would be needed by the second quarter of next year if Britain's industry was to remain competitive.

Five Arab Gulf ministers opened talks here today designed to set up a unified civil aviation company. Ministers of transport from Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman — owners of Gulf Air — and Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Aliqi embarked on the task of pooling their countries' air services.

TEL AVIV, March 21 (R). — The Israeli Trades Union Federation decided yesterday to demand immediate payment of an additional 4 to 5 per cent wage increase to industrial workers, on top of work agreements already signed.

NICOSIA, March 21 (AFP). — Middle East oil output rose 2.3 per cent last year to reach 21,630,000 barrels a day, the Middle East Economic Survey reported here today. Except for Iraq, whose output dropped 1.4 per cent, all producer countries in the region achieved significant rises: Saudi Arabia 22.2 per cent, Abu Dhabi 12.2 per cent, Iran 10 per cent and Kuwait 4 per cent. Other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) recorded rises: Libya 29.3 per cent, Nigeria 16 per cent, Indonesia 15.2 per cent but Venezuela's output fell 2.2 per cent. Total OPEC output rose 12.1 per cent to reach 30,462,000 barrels a day. December was the best month with 34,400,000 barrels a day.

LONDON, March 21 (AFP). — Coffee reached £4,300 per ton for the first time on the London market today. This price was paid for coffee delivered March next year. The continuing rise was attributed this time to Mexico's announcement of export curbs. Generally, coffee for the current month was around £4,185 and that for first quarter 1978 was £4,300 or so.

Emergency conference called to deal with Chinese drought

PEKING, March 21 (R). — China has called an emergency conference on its worsening drought situation and appealed for an all-out effort to save the vital summer harvest.

The People's Daily today reported that the State Council (cabinet) had organised "an emergency telephone meeting" to discuss anti-drought measures and the future of the north China wheat crop.

A State Council circular called for immediate action against the drought, the official newspaper said. Adding that the present drought is extremely severe in areas "along the Yellow and Hual Rivers and in a number of places in northern China."

"Many places had no rain or snow for half a year. In some other places the drought

continued to develop. "It is greatly threatening the growth of summer-harvested crops and spring ploughing and sowing," the front-page report said.

It quoted Vice Premier Chen Yun, an agricultural expert as having told the conference China was being put to test by the "God of the weather" and people should "work harder as the drought gets worse, until the God of the weather yields."

Yamani: Saudi ownership of ARAMCO retroactive from beginning of 1976

JEDDAH, March 20 (R). — Saudi Arabia Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Yamani was yesterday quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia's proposal for full ownership of the Arab-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) will have a retroactive effect from Jan. 1, 1976.

In an interview with the Riyadh newspaper Al Riyadh, Sheikh Yamani said "this being the case, there is no need to speed up the negotiations."

The Saudi government and representatives of the foreign

company have been negotiating on the proposed takeover for some time.

But Al Riyadh quoted Oil Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Aziz Al Turki as saying that agreement on the takeover would be signed very soon.

Saudi Arabia already owns 60 per cent of ARAMCO and the negotiations are for the transfer to Saudi ownership of the remaining 40 per cent, owned jointly by Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Mobil.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices declined sharply Monday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost more than seven points in very low trading.

Brokers said the market continued to be plagued by inflation fears. Analysts also noted disappointment at Commerce Department figures showing a rise of less than 0.1 per cent in orders for durable goods during February.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 879 to 552 margin. Most groups of shares ended the day on a lower tone. General Motors lost one point at 71-3/8, Atlantic Richfield was off 1/2 at 21-5 and Xerox lost 5/8 at 48-3/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 953.54, a loss of 7.48 points; Transp at 230.18, a loss of 1.17; utilities at 106.88, a loss of 0.64. 18,040,000 shares changed hands, of which 2,940,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Monday showed further downward reaction to the currency motion against the government, dealers said. Trading was light and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 13.2 at 415.3.

Government bonds were above the day's lows with short dates up to 7/8 point lower while others lost up to 1/2 point. Falls among equity leaders ran into double figures with B.P. and Hawker losing 34p and 20p respectively.

Gold shares were narrowly mixed in minimal interest. Dollar stocks were also mixed and Canadians eased slightly. Australians hardened.

Unilever, Glaxo, Shell, Fisons, Bowater, ICI, Beecham and Dunlop lost between 7p and 12p while banks fell as much as 10p.

Indian stocks retreated following the defeat of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Attock Oil, James Finlay, Warren Tea, Williamson and Assam suffered falls of 8p to 12p.

Shipbuilding issues reacted to recent strength now that the nationalisation compensation hopes seemed in doubt.

Price of gold closed in London Monday at \$152/oz.

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